

## FLAMES

Engulf the Seven-Story Windsor Hotel, New York.

### LEAPING FROM WINDOWS

Two-Score of Persons are Instantly Killed

### OR SUSTAIN FATAL INJURY

Many Daring Rescues—Building a Total Loss—Unknown Number of Bodies in the Ruins.

New York, March 17.—Flames which originated from the lighting of a lace curtain burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor hotel, at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's day parade was passing the building, and in a few minutes they had leaped up to the roof and enveloped the entire structure and Forty-seventh street. The flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel and all escape by means of stairways and elevators were cut off. There was the wildest scene of excitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employees were in the hotel when the fire broke out and for many of them escape to safety was impossible. Probably from ten to fifteen lives were lost within a half hour and thirty or forty persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the burning flames. The fire was out of control and the firemen were unable to reach the building. The fire was out of control and the firemen were unable to reach the building. The fire was out of control and the firemen were unable to reach the building.

The flames could not be checked and in two hours from the time the fire broke out the entire structure was in ruins and the streets on three sides of the building were filled with debris from fallen walls and chimneys, while the streams of water being poured upon the interior of the ruins had no other effect than to fill the air with clouds of soot and smoke, making it impossible for anyone to approach near enough to search for the bodies of those who perished.

The fire was the most spectacular that could be imagined. When it broke out Fifth avenue was crowded with people watching the St. Patrick's day parade and every window in the front of the hotel facing Fifth avenue was filled with spectators. As soon as the flames were discovered shooting from the windows, that part of the St. Patrick's day procession which was near the building came to a stand in a few minutes the parade was discontinued, for the police could rush toward the fire from every direction and where they were able to drive the people from the streets. One fire alarm after another was turned in. The engines caused a wild scramble among the parade and spectators, as they rushed along the street and fell into position for service. In addition to the regular guests of the hotel the windows were crowded with a large number of spectators, residents of the city who had congregated there to witness the parade.

Soon after the first alarm was given people in the lower floors of the hotel, those who had easy access to the street and the stairways, commenced to pour out of the building in great numbers, but it was soon apparent that this great majority of the occupants of the hotel were either panic-stricken or unable to make their way to the ground floor. Windows were thrown up on every side of the building and guests, mostly women, in all stages of terror, made their appearance and uttered frantic appeals for assistance in the crowd below. As the flames caught about them they became more and more terrified, shrieking and screaming, and many of them were unable to make their way to the ground floor. Windows were thrown up on every side of the building and guests, mostly women, in all stages of terror, made their appearance and uttered frantic appeals for assistance in the crowd below.

At the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, directly across from the hotel, is the home of Miss Helen Gould, and at her residence many of the injured were carried away and were treated by physicians and nurses who had sent for. In the meantime the chief of police had telephoned to every hospital in the city asking that as many as possible of the injured be taken to the hospital. The crowds as quickly as possible and the injured people who had made the brilliant jump from the hotel windows were placed in them and removed to the hospital.

In the meantime the entire building was being enveloped in flames, which shot out of every window and formed a picture which struck terror in the hearts of those who were watching it. Within forty or fifty minutes after the fire broke out the walls on the Fifth avenue side showed every indication of falling, and presently, with a awful crash, they struck the asphalt covering of the street in front of the

## CLIMAX

General Otis Thinks, May Come at Any Time.

### REASONS NOT DISCLOSED

But He Thinks the Filipinos Have That Tired Feeling.

### MANILA FIGHTING REVIEWED

Story of Corporal Hays' Phantasmal Descent and Death.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—There was much reticence shown at the war department today to discuss a cable dispatch from General Otis which was regarded as most important by those who read it as indicating that hostilities might cease very suddenly in the Philippines and a collapse of the insurrection occur at any time. The reasons for the belief of General Otis that a climax might come at any hour was not stated, but his assumption was based on the favorable reports he had received from various sources that the Filipinos were tired of the war and Aguinaldo's leadership. It is believed at the war department that the method in which the Americans have conducted the fighting has done much to convince the Filipinos of the uselessness of trying to drive out the United States forces. The fighting has been of a different character from that to which they were accustomed when the Spaniards were in possession of Manila. General Otis' cable has caused a great deal of gratification. It was sent to the president at Washington. The preparations that have been made under way to send further troops and supplies to the Philippines have not been detailed, however. The light batteries which General Otis requested in the cable of last night, will be sent, as they may be useful in future operations and in case of disturbances in distant parts of the island.

Thomasville, Ga., March 17.—The president has received official advice from Washington saying that dispatches from Manila show a very favorable situation for the American cause. Manila, March 17 (4 p. m.).—Company G, of the Washington regiment, has captured 100 additional prisoners near Taguig and also seized some ammunition. Most of the rebels' arms were hidden or thrown into the river. The engineers threw a temporary bridge across the Pasig river for the artillery and commissary trains. The Twentieth regiment will return from the front today.

Washington, March 17.—Under seven days General Otis, at Manila, reports the following casualties:

**KILLED.**  
March 15, at Calabanan:  
First Montana—Company A, Private Henry C. Beecher.

**KILLED.**  
Twentieth Infantry—Company L, Private Charles Farnsworth.

**WOUNDED.**  
Twentieth Infantry—Company F, Private Ralph E. Thomas, chest, moderate; Company L, Thomas H. Rogers, side, severe. March 16, action at Calabanan:

**KILLED.**  
Twentieth Infantry—Company C, Corporal Ole Johnson; Company L, Private James McAvoy.

**WOUNDED.**  
Twentieth Infantry—Company C, Corporal James C. Tanker, forearm, severe; Private Oscar C. Kinney, forearm, severe; Mike Kelley, leg, slight; Edward Brady, arm, moderate; Company F, William Baber, shoulder, moderate; Thomas Filley, shoulder, slight; Company C, Thomas Varley, shoulder, slight; Company L, Virgil H. Mahan, shoulder, severe; John Geddis, forehead, moderate; George McFarlane, chest, severe; William Layton, hip, severe; Sergeant William D. Cheek, foot, moderate.

**INJURED.**  
Twentieth Infantry—Company F, Corporal S. S. Householder, bruise, forehead. Near Marquina:

**WOUNDED.**  
First Colorado—Major Charles Anderson, ankle, slight; Company L, Corporal Charles W. Harkell, thigh, moderate; Company K, Private Edward R. Tynchion, back, moderate.

**PURSuing A NIMBLE Foe**

Encle Sam Will Put the Pursuers on a Nimble Footing.

Washington, March 17.—The war department has ordered sent to General Otis three light batteries and a half-dragon Hotchkiss gun to be used as mountain batteries. The general called last evening for these, saying that seventy-two horses should accompany the three batteries. These batteries are needed where it is impossible to move the heavier artillery now in the Philippines. The Hotchkiss gun can be mounted on mules which can be secured in Manila and taken through the paths and over mountains where it is impossible to move heavy armament.

The navy department is taking steps toward the formation of a mosquito fleet for the Philippines. The conditions now prevailing in Luzon indicate that for a time it will be necessary to maintain a strict police of the coast and inland waters. For the inland work especially the department will need some very light draft boats. For the work the big ocean tugs that formed the mosquito fleet that captured around Cuba during the blockade, and of which the government has a number to put this service. Some of them are on the Pacific coast. The department has figured out a cruising voyage that will take them to the Alaska coast, coasting at Sitka, Unalaska, Cook's Inlet and down through the Aleutian Islands to Hakodate, the northern ports of Japan. Thence they can make the run across the China sea to Japan, and thence to the Philippines. It will be about a two months voyage, but one that can be made safely. Spain has a large fleet of the small gunboats and torpedo gunboats, admirably suited for the work in the Philippines, but Spain has recently sold thirteen of them at Hong Kong. It is possible some of these vessels may be re-purchased by the government in case they are in good condition and can be had for a reasonable sum. The tags destined for Philippine service will be armed with an abundance of

## BORDER

Warfare Between American Miners and Canadians.

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When the alien mining law of British Columbia was enacted a few months ago, the American miners left Atlin, the new gold district, and struck north. They found a short distance off the Dalton trail, on the Porcupine river, a district rich in placer gold. It was generally conceded that the new placers were in American territory and the miners vowed that no Canadian should take a claim. Canadian mounted policemen, however, did make claims in the American territory and justified their act by moving their Canadian flag from Mount Pleasant, on the trail, so as to make the line take in a rich part of the district. They were followed by at least forty Canadian miners, who all located good claims.

A fight was about 100 American miners held a meeting and decided to send notices to all Canadians to leave the country within five days. The notices were given out but no heed was paid to them. Sumnerfelt, who left the Porcupine river district two weeks ago, says: "Early on the morning of the sixth day the American miners met and proceeded to the Canadian camp. I don't believe they intended bloodshed, although they were fully armed. I don't know from which party, first a shot, and then everyone seemed to be shooting. Several rounds were fired and four men, I was told, were killed outright—an American and three Canadians. The battle was very brief and ended by the Canadians, about forty in number, flying across the border. The Americans then retired to the camp. I was informed that the following Americans were leaders in the battle but cannot say for certain: C. C. Lewis and Charles Leitch of Los Angeles, W. S. Hawer of Minnesota, A. McConaghy of Chicago and F. W. Burroughs of Denver. I did not see the names of the killed. From my location, about fifteen miles north of the Porcupine river, I heard that a squad of Canadian northwest mounted police had left Lake Tazewell for the Porcupine, the news of the fight having reached them. The Americans are determined, and I fear there will be another conflict. There is no in my mind that the new district is in American territory."

Sumnerfelt's story is unconfirmed, but reports received here about two weeks ago from the district predicted a clash if the Americans did not leave the territory.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BLAME**

Legislature Placed Every Obstacle in the Way of a Settlement.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The hostile collision between the American and Canadian miners, reported from the Porcupine, exactly what was apprehended by the representatives of the United States government in the late Canadian conference. It is said by one of these officials that they were sadly embarrassed in their efforts to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute by the British Columbia legislature, which had passed a resolution to secure a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute, but had by the passage of irritating legislation, done much to retard an agreement.

With infinite difficulty the joint commissioners had succeeded in reaching an agreement in which all could subscribe, looking to the settlement of this boundary question and of the conflicting mining interests generally. Within a week the British Columbia legislature had passed an act multiplying completely all of the intricate which American miners had so peacefully and expensively acquired in the New Alvin district. This caused great irritation and was the subject of considerable discussion before the commission.

It was believed, however, that with the ratification of the treaty, which was expected to be negotiated, carried out in the provision for the settlement of the mining controversies, the objections to the treaty, apprehensive of trouble in the event of the failure of that instrument the governments, the United States and Great Britain, reached an arrangement in the nature of a modus vivendi, roughly defining by certain landmarks the boundary between the British and American possessions in the Klondike section down to British Columbia.

The officials here cannot tell from the vague reports brought by the Vancouver dispatch just where the collision took place between the American and Canadian miners, so it is impossible to say that it is at all. It is said, however, that the Canadian side has been particularly aggressive in this boundary matter right along; that they have several times advanced the lines of the boundary claimed by them, and that in each case this extension coincided with the discovery of a new gold field in the vicinity. The indications are that the United States government will be obliged to take some steps to police its side of the border in Alaska in a method corresponding to the Canadian system. There will be nothing threatening in the adoption of such a course, for the official belief there is much less risk of a conflict between the regularly organized and responsible bodies like the Canadian mounted police on the one side and the United States military forces on the other, than between bands of miners as opposed to the Canadian police. Consequently, it is probable that as soon as Colonel Hays arrives here from Fort Richardson, perhaps even before the war department will take steps to organize a suitable force for this purpose. The reports sent by the United States army officers in Alaska refer to the Porcupine river locality, where this conflict is reported. Lieutenant Richardson reported that eighteen

## PEACE

Treaty Signed by the Queen Regent and Notice Given.

### IS NOT YET IN EFFECT

Nor Will be Until Ratifications are Exchanged.

### VOLUNTEER TROOPS HELD

Until That Event—Also, Spain Can Then Recognize the Philippines and Raise Trouble.

Madrid, March 17.—The queen regent has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. The signed treaty of peace will be forwarded to the French ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the Official Gazette. The draft of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was signed in Paris on December 10, 1898. It was approved by the United States senate, by a vote of 77 to 23, on February 6, and was signed by the president on February 12.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—M. Cambon, the French ambassador, called at the state department and officially notified Assistant Secretary Hill of the signing of the peace treaty by the queen regent. The next step must be taken by Spain; that is, she must name her special envoy and notify the United States government of the probable date upon which he will present himself in Washington with the exchange copy of the treaty of peace. Although in most instances little more than a perfunctory ceremony, in the case of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the details will be of more than ordinary interest, for the occasion will be a national holiday in the United States.

Official news of the action at Madrid was not received by the state department before the close of the department for the day. M. Cambon called at the department about ten minutes to 4 o'clock and in the absence of Secretary Hay called upon Assistant Secretary Hill. He told the latter that he believed the treaty had been signed. It seems now probable that the ambassador will be confirmed the honor of closing up the task which he set about seven months ago of bringing two great nations, then at war, to a state of peace. Usually the rule is for a nation situated as is Spain to send a special envoy charged with the duty of exchanging the ratifications, but a good reason for accepting again the French ambassador's office in the last function would be the saving of time.

The signing of the treaty cannot in any manner affect the status of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo, for the United States government is doing all that it can to secure their release. Still it is apprehended that the Spanish government, being able to address itself directly to the United States government as soon as the ratifications are exchanged, will not neglect to press the matter upon the attention of the state department and perhaps will solicit authority to resume direct negotiations with the insurgents looking to the release of the prisoners. If the Spanish government should insist, some disagreeable questions may be raised, involving the formal recognition of the insurgents by Spain, in which case, perhaps, it might claim the right to deal directly with Aguinaldo.

Contrary to an expectation that seemed to have obtained in some quarters, the signature of the treaty does not involve the immediate discharge of all the volunteer soldiers. It was stated positively at the state department that legally the treaty does not go into effect until the ratifications have been exchanged and it will be further necessary for the president to proclaim before the people in the United States, including the soldiers, know of the fact that the war is over. In all other respects, however, the state department will treat the war as at an end.

It is believed here that a Spanish minister will come prepared immediately after making the exchange of ratifications, to institute negotiations for a treaty of trade, commerce and amity, the old treaty having been nullified by the outbreak of war. One of the first duties of the officials in the war department who are charged with the administration of the customs affairs of the frontier possessions of the Philippines will be to prescribe regulations to give effect to the pledge of the United States to afford Spanish commerce with the Philippines and West India favored treatment.

London, March 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, after referring to the ratification by the queen regent of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, says: "Official relations between the two governments will now be promptly renewed. It is rumored that the minister to the United States, Don J. de Arce, has been recalled to Madrid, whose wife is an American."

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**CUBA'S THREE MILLIONS**

Arrives at Havana: What the General Has to Do.

Havana, March 17 (10:30 a. m.).—The United States transport Maeda (formerly Berlin), having on board \$200,000 for the payment of the Cuban troops, previous to their being disbanded, according to the agreement arrived at between Robert P. Foster, President McKinley's representative, and General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, escorted by the United States cruiser Chicago.

The Cuban general has received, it is said, to adopt a middle course. It is pointed out that they consider it their duty to return to their commands in order to preserve peace. This action was unexpected and is described by those who are familiar with the plans of the general as the latter will use his influence with the Cuban troops to reach the power vested by the voters in the assembly of the Cuban military assembly, thus obtaining the deposition of many of the members and having the assembly as a whole to make it ineffective.

In the general's influence with the troops is so great that they will have little difficulty in accomplishing this result.

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**CONDITION OF THE POPE**

Paris Reports That Another Operation is Necessary.

Rome, March 17.—The newspapers Fanfani and Ottolenghi continue in their reports of the pope's condition to lay stress upon his weakness. The Vatican foundation, however, deny that there is any cause for alarm and say that his weakness about his room and that he cannot move himself today in arranging a small library and some pictures in his room. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Prof. Mazzoni and Dr. Lazzaroni, his medical advisers, visited him, the former changing the first bandage that protects the wound. The pope conversed with them and on leaving they declared themselves satisfied with his general condition.

Paris, March 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Figure says the pope's physicians have decided upon another operation.

Atlanta, Ga., March 17.—Rev. Charles Augustine Jenkins of Baltimore, has accepted a call to St. Luke's Episcopal church of Atlanta.